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Mania à Pois.

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No 93 -

In
Inaugural Essay
on the
Treatment
of
Mania a Pulu
by
Henry M. Read
of Pa.

1823.

Published March 22nd 1823

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On the Treatment
of
Mania A Potu

The opinions of Medical Men, on the Treatment of Mania A Potu are so divided, that a just estimate of them cannot easily be formed, except from actual experience. I shall therefore only attempt, to give an account of the different remedies employed, and which of them, I have observed to be most successful, in the practice of the Alm^o. House of this City. These may be most conveniently considered, under the two plans of treatment generally pursued, Viz the Evacuant, and the Stimulant.

Of the remedies included under the first head, I shall give a short, and general account, and then proceed to consider them separately. They consist of Emetics, Purgatives, Bleeding, and sometimes Blisters, after the evacuations, a very slight degree of stimulus is permitted; Narcotics and Antispasmodics are seldom or never employed.

Emetics are given by Dr Clapp, (who appears to have introduced the practice) "to remove

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offensive matter, which impress a morbid influence on the nerves of the stomach, and more especially to alter its state, so as to enable it to perform its healthy functions." Now in the first place, neither the quantity, nor the quality, of the matter in the stomach, seem sufficient to cause such a disturbance of its functions, or of the system generally; and in the second place, from the peculiar nature of the disease, the use of so powerful a remedy, seems not to be indicated. The causes which operate in producing this affection, so debilitate the system, that it frequently happens when Emetics have been employed, that reaction can scarcely be produced, by the most active measures. Instances have been known, in which patients have expired, during the operation of vomiting, others, in which they died almost immediately after.

The following is a case, in which the Emetic was fairly tried, without producing those beneficial effects which we might have expected, from a remedy so highly extolled.
R. H. was admitted into the Alms House, on the seventh of August 1822. She had been accustomed to drink freely, for a number of years. Her disease appeared to have arisen from the abstraction of her accustomed stimulus, for a few days.

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When first seen in the evening her mind was very much disturbed and wandering, her countenance bloated, her eye wild, her tongue not much furred, and her pulse small and quick, she had also a considerable degree of tremor. There was not much determination to the head, nor did she complain of pain. Small doses of Tinctura Cisafatida, and Tinctura Opii, were given her every three hours.

On the morning of the eighth, she appeared to be much the same, six grains of Tartar Emetic were given in divided doses. She vomited freely, but was not at all relieved, on the contrary an alarming degree of exhaustion was produced, the disposition to sleep did not appear to be any stronger than before, her pulse was very small and feeble. Brandy Toddy was then given her pretty freely, and a nourishing diet ordered.

Ninth. She had not slept, two grains of Opium were then ordered to be given every two hours, with the infusion of Enapzia, her pulse being rather stronger, the Brandy was omitted and wine substituted.

Twelfth. Nearly the same, she had slept but half an hour since her admission, the Opium was increased to three grains, every two hours.

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On the nineteenth she was entirely cured. Her powers were restored during the disease, & after the severe violence of the diarrhoea, she was too stuporish to take. Had it not been for the timely administration of stimulants, after the cessation of the emetic, it is more than probable that she would have sunk, under debilitating疾患の如き。 Had she fallen into that deep and depressing sleep, which so much speaks of typhus; a cold and clammy sweat broke out over her body, and seemingly caused to be sinking into the arms of death, in consequence of the utter prostration of all the energies of the system.

This case is not selected, merely as a single instance, in which emetics have failed, but to give a general idea of the operation of these agents on the system, in this disease, and also as one, which fell under my own personal observation, and it fully corresponds with the statements of gentlemen, who have resided in the Alm's House, and have had ample opportunities of judging of their effects.

We may be induced to prescribe this remedy, when at the very commencement of the disease, the patient is strong, and plethoric, and has not been addicted to the use of aperient purgatives for any length of time, and where there is no evident disposition to vomit, without the power of effecting it.

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Indeed it must be admitted, that where emetics do succeed, the most signal benefit often results from their employment, at the same time bearing in mind, that their administration requires great caution, and discrimination.

H. Klapp prefers giving the Emetic Tartar alone, in large doses, until thorough evacuations both upwards, and downwards are produced. But it is a safer plan, to combine it with Specacuanha, in doses of from one to two grains of the former, with twenty or thirty grains of the latter.

In the next place let us consider Purgatives. These appear to be of great value in the treatment of this disease. They fulfil many of the indications to meet which Emetics have been proposed, and they act without producing those alarming symptoms, which have been before stated, as following the employment of those remedies. The bowels are frequently constipated, and require resuscitative purgatives to remove them of their contents. Dr. Armstrong recommends this, under the very strong ^{as} "general consideration by far the most forcible, but with this limitation (which appears to be extremely proper) that it is to be pursued only in the early periods of the disease."

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He aids during the operation of purgatives, recommends supporting the system, by cordial stimulants.

In another tract on Convulsive cases (the name he gave to tertian) much particularity is given, though he does not consider them as the most important of our maladies.

It has been stated, as a serious objection to many purgatives, that the patient ought to be carried off by diarrhoea. This seldom or never happens, if the directions relative to their employment, laid down by Potters strong be strictly pursued.

The purgatives most commonly used are calomel, jalap, and the sulphate of Magnesia; in their administration we must be extremely regulated, by the age, constitution, and circumstances of the Patient. In the advanced stages of the disease, Enemata, are to be resorted to.

I shall speak next of Bleeding. . incision is sometimes necessary, except in some few cases, where a vein passes through the skin, and where there is great determination to the brain, or some other important organ. Blood should in general be abstracted by cups, or let the artery be ligated if possible to the part affected, in that case the taking

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any of a small quantity, will often be quite serviceable.
Blisters may be used in almost every case, with advantage. The pulse is a general rule, cannot be
safely relied upon in this disease, it may be full and
quick, and seem to indicate debility in cases, where
nothing could be more prejudicial. I have seen the
abstraction of two or three ounces of blood from the arm
of a patient, (whose symptoms mimic long-continued disease,
would have called for copious suppuration) nearly produce
syncope. If we draw blood from a vein, it should always
be done slowly, and pierce a small orifice, not sufficient to
lose its effect, but soon immediately with the other
remedies. This disease was formerly treated by some
Practitioners or physicians of repute, by active depolatory
measures, blisters, &c. as may be easily supposed, the results
were so discouraging, that they were obliged to abandon
them, and resort to remedies of a different description.

Blisters do not appear to be much used in this disease.
They have been commonly used by many practitioners, very
prejudicial occasions, augmenting irritation, and
resembling the effects of other medicines.

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what has occurred to me on the subject of Opium, let us
in the next place consider such remedies as are of an opposite
character. Of these Opium undoubtedly the first in importance.
When, and by whom this medicine was first introduced into
the practice in this disease, cannot now be correctly ascer-
tained, but it appears that it was used as a principal
agent in its cure, by many practitioners, before the disease
had even a name, or had obtained a place in any system
of nosology. From this circumstance, and also because
it retains the greater part of its celebrity at the present day,
notwithstanding the objections which have been urged
against it by some writers, we may fairly conclude, that
it is entitled to our confidence, and merits a full experimen-
tation of its effects. The chief indication in Mania &
Delirium, is to induce sleep, and if this can be successfully
accomplished, the most happy consequences will
generally result. For this purpose, Opium is preemminently
serviceable, although when we consider its stimulant
properties, it might appear to be inadmissible in a
disease, such as this apparently is. But the symptoms
are very deceptiive, they sometimes seem imperatively to
demand depletion, whilst an opposite course of treatment

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will frequently succeed. There is always great irritability of the system, which must be subdued, before a favourable termination can be effected, and this cannot be effected in general so promptly, and efficaciously by any other remedy. It occupies the place of the ordinary stimulus, to which the stomach has been accustomed, while at the same time it is effecting a cure of the disease. I do not however mean to assert, that opium will alone invariably perform a cure, but that it will be found to be the principal medicine, on which we are to rely, and that when proper measures are used, in conjunction with it, we may look for the most favourable results. But to obtain these, the dose must be both large and frequently repeated, and we would not be deluded, if success should not, in like manner, attend our first attempts, but, however, until the system is completely under its influence. The quantity of opium, which may be safely given to patients, who perhaps never took a grain before in the whole course of their lives, is almost incredible. As much as half an ounce of Laudanum, and from twenty to thirty grains of opium have been given, in the twenty four hours, without producing sound sleep. To be sure such a case is not frequently met

with, but
underneath
is collected
water, which
is to be used
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Virginia
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name given
to a river
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through the
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The
water is
sweet and
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and it is
a fine
water.

with, but it interests also how much the system will bear, under peculiar circumstances. His illness is an unusual one; he was, before convalesced, well as ever, able to do every thing, and did the trifling, dead weight of his house, & like, more, at a time; and, when fully recovered, the day may still be inserted. Some physicians consider it dangerous to the patient to have him in an active, exciting situation, before the return of strength, and the latter, at night.

However, and is of course, a remedy, or would be interesting to give more than introductory notes upon, sometimes after the disease has been recovered, in regard to the condition of the body preceding it, because so often produced, by the use of injurious articles of diet.

The Similes of Physicians and other auxiliaries in the treatment of the disease, it is well known, are apt, and at the same time useful, which may be called less superficial than that of the natural. They are good substitutes for physicians, when they are not present; and, although they are not so useful in themselves, have a decided advantage in connecting the physician's instructions. There is no single attachment that can be used uniformly

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by this medicine, combined with Porter. Some time Opium although given largely, will not produce the desired effect, in certain cases it is advisable to add the Liniment of Rags, which will frequently succeed in exciting sleep. In exhibiting of the latter, when it is to combine it with Porter, or in late evening or little, to be given in the twenty four hours.

The Liniment of Saponaria, is also very serviceable. In the disease, the patient always presents affected with a debraying disease of bones, preventing ingesta, and increasing in strength. To quiet this, tincture of Saponaria is particularly adapted, by combining, with an infusion, which it proves cordial stimulus to the stomach. It should be given in combination with opium, the operation is carried greatly speed, instead of retarding, which we might expect to be the case, if we merely consider all the separate properties of the two medicines. From one draught, to no danger, may be given repeated frequently.

We must however sometimes resort to a compound remedy, but in general, we should be careful in employing it, as it is a powerful, and retarding stimulus, therefore

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so will continue in, unless by some other course, according
to his own, he will die. In a Mortification of
the spiritual man, at the same time, & however it
will continue, that the extirpation of the natural sin will
be carried. & the other, since the disease, it is, is
peculiarly situated, where the gout, & other rheumatical
diseases of the limbs, & joints, &c. have action. The best method of
giving it, is, in moderate, & active doses, every
two or three hours, & continued to the minimum.

The following rule, however, is intended, & may be easily
instituted, & practised in some less dangerous, & less
acute instance. It is as follows: - A small grain, or two, &
placed in a saucer of thin cream, either under, or upon
of the edge, or in the bottom, of the saucer. The dose may
of course vary, but it must be recollect'd, that as this
disease the gout will often bear almost any degree
of torment.

The salve, which is to be applied to the sores, or ulcers,
& the gout, east & used together, will be common with
the former, & the latter. And yet, from the nature of
the remedy, will consist both.

For, if there be no ulcer, or sore, will probably

and the disease
is usually
acute, with
extreme pain
and swelling
of the joints
and tendons
and muscles.
The symptoms
are similar
to those of
the other forms
of rheumatism,
but the quantity
of inflammation
is generally
less, and the
duration shorter.
Hence, if you
will see the patient
long enough,
you will observe
that he has
had a severe
attack of the
disease, and
that it has
left him
disabled
for a long time.

verious diseases, in the same stage of their course, in which Benjapine's powder, and if one may be permitted to reason from analogy, this medicine (which is well known as being one of the most effective), which is efficacious not only in neutralizing the vital armis of the system, (which have almost been extinguished by the disease) would certainly rank very high in the list of remedios successos in the disorder.

Dr. Armstrong, speaks favourably of a combination of calomel and opium, which he has used pretty extensively. After having evacuated the bowels, he gives three grains of calomel and one grain of opium, every six or eight hours for the first day or two, and then increases the quantity of opium, until evacuation is produced, when re-curd is most abundantly collected. Never having seen this remedy used, I cannot speak of its utility, but coming from such a source, it is certainly entitled to great confidence. Of course, it would not do in very violent cases, where the patient is sometimes carried off in two or three days. The same writer also recommends saffusions, with warm and cold water, strongly impregnated with salt, to excite the action of the capillary vessels.

The first way is, to give, every morning, two spoonfuls of the
tincture of Senna, which must be continued for about a week.
The second is to take advantage of some violent exertion, such
as walking or running, or a person with a long walk, and
such a violent exercise as a run, will remove a very great
number of accumulated stool.

Third and last is to boil a few pieces of bark, or roots
of the cedar tree, known as Cedry, when put into
water, especially water. The first must not be
given except in extreme cases, especially when other remedies
are counteractive, and, coincidently cannot be taken.

Fourth best is to give a small dose of Senna, and it can be used
greatly, and a very considerate. I repeat it must immediately
be followed, every ligament from head to toe, you may
it, and then repeat daily. It may be given four
times a day, or twice, once, three times, being preferable, power
and number together, in the same amount, but in another
mode. Perce is very strong, and may affect its time
and properties, but also from the quantity of bell, principle
which contains. It may generally be considered, during the
action of the disease, and up towards the recovery, warming
the patient, & on occasions to make themselves. Perce has

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be a lot to do with it, & as it seems to patients
and the community, nothing will
inhibit the active participation of our
citizens in the community. But I think
we have to be willing to take the lead
in setting up a rail road system of
public transit. It is joined by bus with a fleet of
buses of the St. Louis public transit authority.
It would cost the city about \$100,000,000,
but would provide for a more modern and
efficient transportation system. It would
have international standards with major cities
and would also assist in the long distance
transportation, which is still the main
problem.

The next problem may be to see if
we can't come to some arrangement
with the medallions with regard to the cost of funds
which is necessary until the rate of taxation
is able to meet the requirements of all the expenses
and the cost of living over a year. This is the
next problem.

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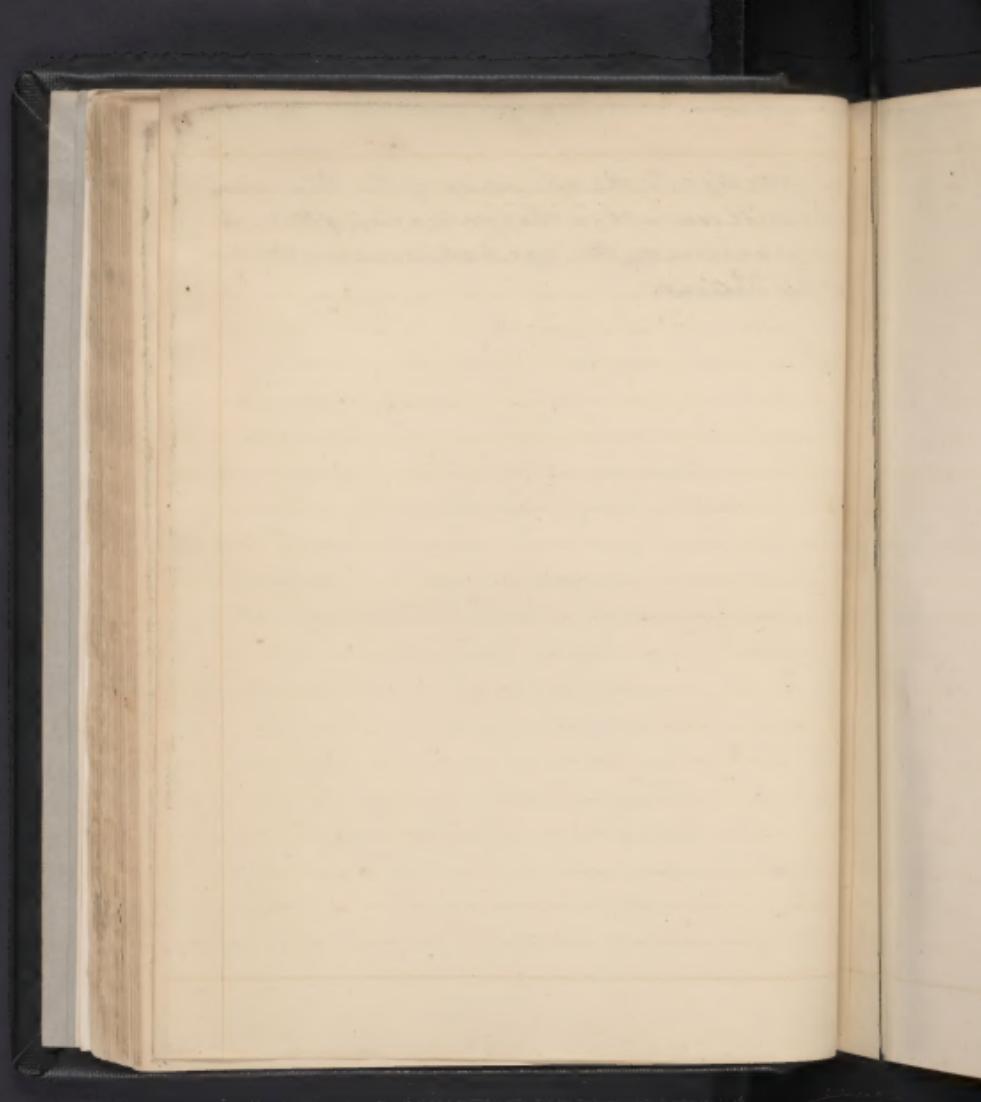
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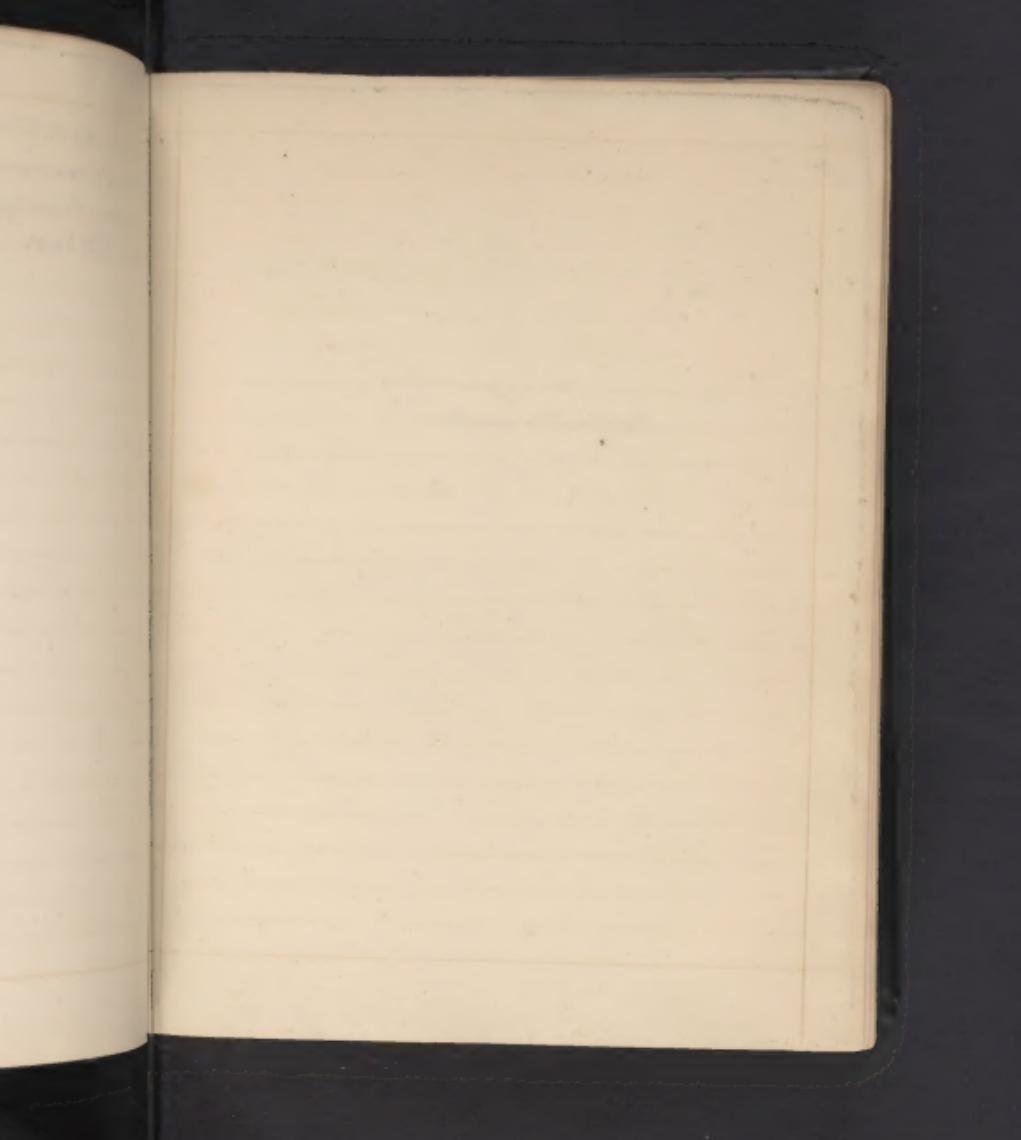
It's hard to understand this, because
you're not it, you don't do it,
but when he did it, he did it as
if he wanted to do it, he wanted
it happen, but when the moment comes
he doesn't do it, only wants.

on idiosyncratic symptoms are needed to detect a "strange" condition in addition to the disease, "a & – a man is that no one else can see fit to recognize, the different stages of the disease, in order to stimulate, & a remedy has been tried, & no better can come out, when the patient is vigorous and full of life, and the attack has been followed by treatment, and may be tried with success." But in the case of idiosyncrasy, even in the administration of the city, these remedies would make probability presently be ruled, as they would be applied to individual often of extreme, exagerated & vicious, & very perfect constitutions. Such cases in the disease, are in most other

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and will be direction the physician,
who will consider the application of the most
conveniently the eye, hand, or constitution
of his patient.





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No 10

126 N. 2^d St.

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1824

A very excellent Physician I may appear
to be founded on practical observation.

J. R. C.

Maria a Potte.

Charles Randolph